

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Office of Public Relations, Washington, D. C. 20052 Phone 676-6460

DATE: (October 2, 1981

CONTACT: JANE LINGO

676-6460 (office) 234-3453 (evening)

DR. WOLFRAM K. LEGNER, GW PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF GERMAN

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Dr. Wolfram K. Legner, 79, George Washington University professor emeritus of German, died of cancer at his home in Naples, Fla., on Sunday, September 27.

Dr. Legner came to GW in February, 1938, as instructor in German. He was made professor emeritus of German in June, 1971. A member of GW's Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures for 33 years, he served the department as executive officer (the term formerly used for chairman) from September, 1954, until the end of August, 1966. From the post of instructor, he progressed through the academic ranks, becoming full professor of German in 1959.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 26, 1902, he attended Shadyside Academy there before entering Harvard University. He held degrees of B.A. cum laude from Harvard (1923), M.A. (1932) and Ph.D. (1936), both from the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to coming to George Washington, he taught German at the University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College (now University), and Beaver College.

Over a period of years, he prepared an edition of the "Magnificat" by the 15th-century author Heinrich von St. Gallen which was published in Munich in 1971. He also wrote articles on German literature for scholarly journals.

Dr. Legner was a member of the Modern Language Association of America; the Goethe Society of America, which he served as recording secretary for two years; the American Association of Teachers of German, which he served in several capacities; the American Association of University Professors and Delta Phi Alpha, honorary fraternity for students of German.

Dr. Legner was a resident of Arlington, Va. (Vacation Lane) from the late 1950s until October, 1977, when he moved to Naples, Fla. where he lived on Beechwood Drive.

He is survived by his wife, the former Theresa Lauria of Naples, Fla., and one sister, Mrs. Ellen Legner Bowman of Penn State Park, Pa.



Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MAILING DATE: OCTOBER 5, 1981

CONTACT: DIANE H. RUSH

(202) 676-6460 (Office) (202) 338-3497 (Evenings)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW OFFERS NEW MASTER'S DEGREE
IN EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. — George Washington University's School of Education and Human Development is offering a new master's degree in education and national development. The program is aimed at developing leadership in organization and agency settings, with emphasis on understanding the nature and process of change takes place at the national level.

Core courses include Western educational thought, program evaluation, educational planning, change in education, the relationship of education to national development and power and education.

The three-part curriculum includes study of change, use of power, planning, policy analysis and national development; elective courses such as management systems, computer literacy, politics of bureaucracy and proposal and program writing; and seminars by national figures in government, business and industry. Internships in federal, state or local organizations and agencies are available.

The program is also designed for those who wish to acquire certified competencies, but do not wish to receive a master's degree. Potential career opportunities exist in national and state professional organizations,

state and local education agencies and business and industrial organizations in which work involving educational efforts is required. Demand for leaders with advanced training in technical and policy skills for organizational work is increasing; and government, business and industry educators' projections indicate it will continue to increase.

Program Director Dr. Reynolds Ferrante says, "Educational leadership in the last quarter of the 20th century lies in identifying new conditions in our national development and the role education should play within this new context."

For more information, call or write Dr. Ferrante at (202) 676-6971, George Washington University, Center for the Study of Education and National Development, Washington D.C. 20052.



MAILING DATE: OCTOBER 8, 1981

CONTACT: JANE LINGO

676-6460 (office) 234-3453 (evening)

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR BROADCAST THROUGH NOVEMBER 5

GW DIMOCK GALLERY: SELECTIONS FROM GW'S ULYSSES S. GRANT III COLLECTION

(30 SECONDS)

Furniture, silver, photographs and art work by President Ulysses S. Grant are among the selections from George Washington University's Ulysses S. Grant III Collection on display in the GW Dimock Gallery through Friday, November 6. Graphics and contemporary newsclippings of the Grant period may be seen. The Dimock (DIM-uk) Gallery, off the lower lounge of Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H Sts., N.W., is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays.

-end-



News Release George Washington University

Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MEMO TO EDITORS

RE: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

LLOYD H. ELLIOTT

EXCERPIS FROM COMMENTS AT OPENING CONVOCATION,

FALL 1981

You may wish to consider the attached comments on the way universities are governed for your opinion-editorial pages.

Diane H. Rush

(202) 676-6460 (Office) (202) 338-3497 (Evenings)

October 9, 1981

Who's in Charge?

Excerpt of an address by Lloyd H. Elliott, President, George Washington University given at the university's fall 1981 opening convocation.

Part of the mystery surrounding the modern university is in the way it is governed, or the way it fails to be governed. "Who's in charge?" We see by the answer, the nature of the difficulty.

The board of trustees or regents is listed as the governing board of the university. However, if a prospective student asks the trustees for admission, they will both individually and collectively say "No, we can't admit students to study. You should apply at the admissions office."

If the case is borderline, the admissions officer will say, "Your application must go to the admissions committee of the college."

"Well," the applicant says, "who is on the admissions committee?"

The admissions officer will reply that a number of people, mostly faculty members, serve on the committee, some of whom are on campus, others are travelling—we're not quite sure where—others are on leave. And still there are others who just haven't attended a meeting in several years.

An alumnus may find similar difficulty when, having earned a diploma and contributed regularly over the years, he or she decides the alma mater is mis-educating its students. "So," the alumnus concludes, "I'll make sure the next generation of students comes out knowing more about the real world than some recent graduates I've seen. I'll give money to establish a required course in 'How to Fix the World.'"

With checkbook in hand, the alumnus asks, "Who's in charge?" Well, it soon becomes clear that the president can't order the new course installed, and suspicions about the dean's lack of influence are confirmed. The alumnus then learns to his or her horror that something called a curriculum committee must approve new courses. The membership is not unlike that of the admissions committee, except that the chairman is on sabbatical and no interim chairman has yet been elected.

The alumnus does get the answer, however, pieced together from several conversations, that if he or she will supply all the supporting documents and wait for a year or two while the committee works out from under its present heavy backlog of requests and petitions, the suggestion will be considered.

Who's in charge? In the case of the prospective applicant, ultimate responsibility rests with a hard-to-find faculty committee. In the case of the determined alumnus, final authority rests with the entire faculty—if one is persistent enough to survive its many layers of committees. Finally we answer the question of who's in charge by observing everyone is in charge, which means no one is really in charge.

This curious state of affairs is by design; it is not accidental, and it is vital to life in a university. I am neither flippant nor critical when I say no one is in charge. The university community is such a diverse body of individuals with disparate knowledge, skill, interest and motivation that all segments are held in balance. This diversity guarantees that no group or individual—no matter who they are or how much money they give to the institution—will be able to override

the many interests of the campus community members. It means also that any one who would direct the interests of the institution toward selfish ends will be thwarted by the maze of checks and balances at a university. The structure through which decisions are reached guarantees no important matter will be decided without thorough debate and consideration.

MAILING DATE: OCTOBER 15, 1981

CONTACT: FRAN MARSH

676-6460 (office) 333-6148 (home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW TRUSTEES APPROVE \$16.7 MILLION LAW CENTER BUILDING PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- George Washington University's Board of Trustees has approved a \$16.7 million building program for the National Law Center which will increase space in the school by 42 percent. Eight million dollars will be raised from alumni and friends of the center. A number of major gifts have already been received. The balance will come from university resources.

"For a long time the law center has had a need for more adequate physical facilities," said GW President Lloyd H. Elliott. "This development program will give us buildings worthy of our students and distinguished graduates." Among alumni of GW's National Law Center are cabinet secretaries, Congressmen, IRS commissioners, Watergate attorneys, and partners in leading law firms in Washington and across the country.

The building program will be completed by 1985 and will include the renovation of Stockton Hall, the law center's main building, construction of a new north building where Bacon Hall now stands and expansion of the Jacob Burns Law Library to the south. The largest use of space will be devoted to students.

Major elements of the building program will be a new moot courtroom; a main library reading room encompassing the largest single area in the complex;

13 new classrooms; student activities areas; faculty offices; an audiovisual center; and new quarters for the school's 10-year-old clinical program which serves elderly and indigent populations in Washington's inner city.



MEMO TO CALENDAR EDITORS

RE: "Anthropology and Contemporary Social Issues: The Academic and Social Responsibility," Free Lecture at GW

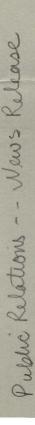
"Anthropology and Contemporary Social Issues: The Academic and Social Responsibility" is the title of a free lecture to be held at George Washington University on Wednesday, November 4, at 8 p.m., GW's Building C, room 103, 22nd and G Streets, NW. Colin M. Turnbull, professor of anthropology, will discuss how social anthropology must address a deep and active concern among students while providing them with techniques for a better understanding of contemporary social issues—thereby moving anthropology's focus from exotic cultures into our own backyard.

Professor Turnbull's presentation is part of the First Wednesday Lecture Series, held monthly and sponsored by GW's Alumni Relations Office. For information and reservations, call 676-6435 at least a day in advance.

October 15, 1981

Robert Bové

676-6460 (Office) 333-0292 (Evenings)





Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

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MAILING DATE: OCTOBER 20, 1981

CONTACT: DIANE H. RUSH

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CIA FILM TO PREMIER AT GW

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The premier of a film on CIA activities in Chile during 1970, Jamaica in 1980 and Nicaragua in 1981 will be presented at the annual conference of the American Society for Cybernetics.

The 30-minute color film, "CIA Media Operations: A Study in Imagination and Perversity," deals with psychological warfare and will be shown Friday, Oct. 30 at 7 p.m. in room BO4 Gelman Library, George Washington University, 22nd and H Streets, NW.



Office of Public Relations/Washington, D.C. 20052/(202) 676-6460

MAILING DATE: OCTOBER 21, 1981

CONTACT: DIANE H. RUSH

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HAROLD LIEBOWITZ PARTICIPATES IN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING ROUNDTABLE

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Harold Liebowitz, dean of George Washington University's School of Engineering and Applied Science, recently participated in a National Academy of Engineering Roundtable with high-level officials from academia, government, industry and national associations.

The group exchanged views on the current crisis in engineering including how to meet the ever-increasing demand for engineers, how to motivate engineers to obtain advanced degrees and how to counteract a severe shortage of faculty at engineering schools.

Liebowitz, who has served as dean at GW since 1968, lives in Chevy Chase, Md.



MAILING DATE: OCTOBER 21, 1981

MEMO TO: Health Care Writers

RE: Story Ideas on Hospital Administration

More than ever before, this age-of-the-assassination has made us aware of the crucial function a hospital can play in saving lives. What makes any hospital effective in its life and death role is a fast-moving, capable medical team. But there's another side to that coin--an efficient, competent hospital administration.

Many people think hospital administration is a field requiring a medical degree. This is not true. There are 37 accredited programs in this country leading to a master's degree in health services administration.

George Washington University's School of Government and Business Administration has one of the oldest and largest programs in the country—the only one in the Washington area.

And there's good news for women interested in this field. Although 85 percent of the top administrators in U.S. medical facilities are presently white males, most graduate programs in health services administration have a

substantial number of women enrolled. More than 50 percent of students in GW's program are women. (Incidentally, two of the four assistant administrators for GW's medical center are women.)

Health care in this country will continue as one of America's prominent social issues. GW has one of the top programs in this field. For information, contact Charles Jacobina, Department of Health Services Administration, School of Government and Business Administration, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052, (202) 676-8212.

DIANE H. RUSH

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MEMO TO: Political, Business and Economic Writers and Editors

RE: Middle East, Oil expert at GW

Dr. Fariborz Ghadar, associate professor of international business and director of the international business program at George Washington University's School of Government and Business Administration, is a valuable source on a variety of topics such as oil, Iran, energy, the Middle East, international exports and investments. (See attached N.Y. Times article.)

Dr. Ghadar was brought up in Iran, other parts of the Middle East and the U.S. He has held the position of investments officer for International Finance Corporation in Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia; worked in international economic activities for the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Iran; and has served as president, Export Promotion Center of Iran. Recent consulting projects include energy planning for the governments of Korea and Portugal.

His Ph.D. dissertation at Harvard Graduate School of Business was "National Oil Companies: A Study of the Evolution of Strategy in Petroleum Exporting Nations," and his MBA study was entitled "The Strategy of the Multinational Oil Companies in the Next Decade."

His publications include reports on Iran's existing and potential trade with various countries including Egypt, Iraq, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Ghadar can be contacted at (202) 676-5981.

October 22, 1981

Diane H. Rush (202) 676-6464 (Office) (202) 338-3497 (Evenings)

Business Day

The New York Times

Focus on Kuwaiti Investments

Deals in U.S. Stir Questions

By BARNABY J. FEDER

Thirty years ago Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, the Emir of the British Protectorate of Kuwait, signed a new royalty agreement with the Kuwait Oil Company, the British- and Americanowned enterprise that dominated the Kuwaiti oil scene. Soon he was receiving more than \$2.5 million a week.

Within a year the British Foreign Office dispatched a high-ranking official to help determine how Kuwait could invest the Emir's vast wealth outside the sheikdom without causing foreign

policy problems.

Today the British are gone, Emir ber al-Ahmed al-Sabah reigns over independent nation and the oil company has been nationalized. However, with oil revenues pouring into Kuwaiti coffers last year at the rate of \$290 million a week, according to a Bankers Trust estimate, both the need to invest abroad and foreign fears about the impact of such investments loom larger than ever.

Kuwait's Sensitive Situation

Attention was focused on Kuwait's enviable but sensitive situation last Monday, when it was announced that the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, an arm of the nation's oil ministry, would acquire the Santa Fe International Corporation, an Alhambra, Calif., oil-drilling, services and exploration company, for \$51 a share. The takeover, which sources close to Santa Fe said had been suggested by the company's management after the Kuwaitis had proposed acquiring a minority interest, was valued at \$2.5 billion.

Representative Benjamin S. Rosen-

Representative Benjamin S. Rosenthal, a Queens Democrat, immediately urged Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to try to delay the deal so that its impact on the United States could be investigated. He also sched-

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rocus on Nuwalu il vestilients in the U.

Continued From First Business Page

ed hearings on it for this week before e House Subcommittee on Comerce, Consumer and Monetary Afirs, of which he is the chairman.

Mr. Rosenthal's response reflected oncerns about the effects of growing oreign investment in American finanial markets, businesses and real esate, especially investments by memers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Fear of Pressure on Policy

The fear is that OPEC nations might hreaten to withdraw their investments suddenly or attempt to use them s leverage to influence American policy toward Israel. Some suggest hat such investments might be used to press the United States to slow its efforts to become less dependent on oil imports. Questions have also been raised about the impact on the nation's palance of payments of billions of dolars in interest payments, corporate earnings and dividends flowing to Arab investors.

The Santa Fe deal, the largest nown investment yet by an OPEC member, came only weeks after Mr. Rosenthal's subcommittee completed hearings at which estimates of American investments OPEC's ranged as high as \$200 billion.

That estimate was made by David . T. Mizrahi, editor of Mideast Report, a newsletter in New York, based on conversations he had had with sources in the Middle East. His figure is almost triple Treasury Department estimates, which have been roundly criticized by Mr. Rosenthal's subcommittee as based on inadequate data-gathering procedures.

A Reputation for Innovation

Experts say it is no accident that a Kuwaiti investment has given Mr. Rosenthal an opportunity to focus attention on such issues again. Although Kuwait is thought to have less money invested in the United States than Saudi Arabia does - \$55 billion, compared with Saudi Arabia's \$100 billion, according to Mr. Mizrahi - it has long had a reputation as the oil-producing nation most likely to break new investment ground.

The Santa Fe deal, the experts say, is part of a natural and conservative diversification strategy that is several years further along than that of the Saudis. In acquiring Santa Fe, Kuwait Petroleum is seen as continuing a push toward vertical integration - the capacity to do everything from exploring for oil through pumping it, refining it and selling refined products.

Kuwait Petroleum Since formed last year, Kuwait has put \$50 million into a joint venture with AZL Resources Inc., an exploration company, and \$185 million into a venture with Pacific Resources Inc. that will give Kuwait 50 percent ownership of the Hawaiian company's refinery. Nei-ther deal has been completed yet.

"It is natural for Kuwait to look to the United States for such investments," said Fariborz Ghadar, an international business professor at George Washington University who

has studied the investment policies of national oil companies. "They are just as worried about exproprlation of investments in developing countries as the multinationals are."

Mr. Mizrahi said he expected an extension of the vertical integration into a purchase of American gasoline sta-

tions by the end of the year.

"I have no knowledge of any such plan," said Fuad Jaffar, the official from Kuwait Petroleum's London office who signed the Santa Fe agreement. In a telephone interview, Mr. Jaffar played down the vertical integration aspects of the Santa Fe transaction. "It has no relevance to any other deal," he said.

Worldwide Interests Cited

He described Kuwait Petroleum's investment aims as global, with transactions in other parts of the world also under discussion. He said his company's investments were separate from those made by other agencies of the Government and from those of private Kuwaitis, such as the groups that recently purchased two Texas refin-

Whatever the details, Kuwait Petroleum's investment strategy represents a small part of Kuwait's total overseas investments. Other arms of the Government hold bank deposits, Treasury notes and bonds, real estate and huge investment portfolios managed by major banks, including, in this country, Morgan Guaranty Trust and Chase Manhattan.

Even more visible have been Kuwait's direct investments in West German manufacturers. These have included auto makers such as Daimler-

Benz (a 14 percent stake) and Volkswagen (6 percent as well as a 10 percent share of the company's Brazilian subsidiary); a metal processor, Metallgesellschaft (20 percent), and a steelmaker, Korf-Stahl (25 percent).

Smaller Investments in Japan

Smaller direct investments have been made in several Japanese equipmanufacturers, including Hitachi, Toshiba and Mitsubishi Elec-

Typically, the major investments involve willing partners and companies with which Kuwait has had extensive dealings. Last year Kuwait offered to invest \$1 billion for a 14.6 percent share of the Getty Oil Company, which purchases large amounts of Kuwaiti crude, but backed off when Getty's directors expressed opposition.

Most experts say that the dangers to the United States in such deals are highly speculative, while the benefits are immediate and clear.

A Lack of Expertise Is Seen

"Kuwait is in a position to provide long-term equity at a time when Wall Street is so focused on this quarter's performance that it is creating problems for companies that want to grow rationally and develop long-term assets," said Robert Stobaugh, a Harvard business professor who has been a consultant for several American and European companies that would welcome Kuwaiti investment.

Moreover, Mr. Stobaugh said, Kuwait is far less of a threat to control of a company's behavior than another American or Canadian concern that might take it over. This, he said, is because the Ruwaitis lack opera

"Unless we are talking abou eign country dominating a pa industry, there is a clear be having substantial foreign invehere," said Robert Roos Brothers Harriman partn of the New York Stock EAC' committee on international m "It is unfortunate if the Congre reaction creates the impression we are not an open system.

Dividend Meetin

Following is a partial list of div meetings for the week of Oct. 12.

Bergen Brunswig Newell Compan TUESDAY

Bilss & Laughlin
Gulf Oit
McDonald's Corp
Merrill Lynch & Co
Minnesota Gas
Northwest'n Mut Life

Brocter & Gam
Sealed Power (
Smith (A O) Co
Southwest Ban
Tiper Inti
Weyerhæuser

WEDNESDAY

Amer Family Corp Bard (CR) Dayton-Hudson McGraw-Edison Reichhold Chemicals

Safeway Stores Tokheim Corp Waligreen Co Woolworth (F W THURSDAY

Alapasco inc Aluminum Co Amer Amer Water Wks' Archer-Daniels-Midi'd Bally Mfg
Black & Decker Mfg
Black & Decker Mfg
Bundy Corp
Dayton Pwr & Lt
Dorsey Corp
First Wisc Corp
Gillette Co Grumman Corp Kaufman & Broad Mary Kay Cosmetics

Mohawk Rubbe Nati Can Corp Owens-Corning PPG Indus Parker-Hannif Parker-Hannifi:
Potomac Elec F
Public Serv New
Seaffrst Corp
Springs Mills
Sundstrand Cor,
Time Inc
Timin Disc
U S Home

FRIDAY

Beckman Instruments Hart Schaffner Equitable Gas Ferro Corp

Illinois Tool WA Midland-Ross C

Argentina's Floating Chemical Plan

Continued From First Business Page

nese company has built a power plant for Bangladesh and a hotel was floated to Abu Dhabi in the Persian Gulf. Other shipbuilders in Japan and Europe have begun to follow suit.

The advantage of the remote-construction method is that many kinds of factories can be built quickly and cheaply in the controlled environment of a shipyard, where a variety of heavy cranes, special tooling shops and skilled labor are available.

The method is particularly suited for plants to be located in rapidly growing areas where the infrastructure and skilled labor for conventional construction are stretched thin, a common problem in many developing countries.

Delivery Ahead of Schedule

The main disadvantage is that the permanent mooring site of the plant must be a river or protected coastal area. In addition, the purchaser may have to deal with angry construction companies and unions at the destination site that resent lost employment opportunities.

Construction of the Ipako plant took only eight months. Delivery was three months ahead of schedule and at least one year faster than constructing a conventional plant, according to Ipako and Union Carbide officials.

"The Japanese do such a good job," John W. Luchsinger, president of the polyolefins division of Union Carbide. said. "I doubt that a U.S. shipyard could match the speed or quality.

The plant looks like a floating space launching pad. It will produce 120,000 metric tons of polyethylene a year, or almost double that of a nearby conventionally built plant.

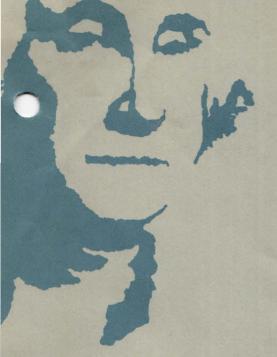
The plant is scheduled to begin operation before the end of the year. Coupled to steel beams at the pier here, it rides up and down with the tides. Union Carbide officials say it can withstand 120-mile-an-hour hurricane winds. They say safety and pollution prevention are further assured by the simplicity of the chemical process and that the plant is totally above the barge deck, should it ever spring a leak.

Bahía Blanca, which is 550 miles from Buenos Aires, was a logical can-

didate for the first floating petro ical plant. Argentina is rich in : gas, and as early as 1967 maste were drawn up to make use of: in a huge petrochemical comp! The superb deep-water port made the city the outlet for from the surrounding pamp turned it into an industrial boor

An uncertain political and ec climate led to repeated delay: project as changing governme vised laws on required state pa tion. Finally, in 1977, a plan turned the gas into ethylene, t material of much of the petroc! industry, was built but never because none of the eight p satellite plants that were to : ethylene had even begun constru

The military, which had power in a coup the preceding: duced required Government no tion from 51 percent to 30 the first private compan, on a satellite was Ipako. It be: struction on a conventional pos ene plant, which makes plas: such as that used in trash bo ploying technology purchase the Atlantic Richfield Company



MAILING DATE: OCTOBER 23, 1981

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW MARVIN CENTER THIRD FLOOR GALLERY SHOWS WASHINGTON ARTISTS' WORKS

WHAT: SCULPTURE, PAINTINGS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

WHO: ARTISTS OF STUDIO GALLERY

WHEN: THROUGH FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1981

WHERE: THIRD FLOOR GALLERY

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MARVIN CENTER

800 - 21ST STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Sculpture, paintings, prints and photographs, works of Washington artists associated with the Studio Gallery, will be on view in the Marvin Center Third Floor Gallery through Friday, November 20. The exhibition is titled "Studio Gallery in Transit."

Studio Gallery, a cooperative of Washington artists, is currently awaiting the opening of its new location in the refurbished Lansburgh Building. The current show provides an opportunity for the GW community to see the types of work now being done by local Washington artists. Studio Gallery is artist-run and non-profit.

Third Floor Gallery hours are 7 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Sunday through

Thursday and 9 a.m. to midnight Friday and Saturday. The gallery is open to the public without charge.



MAILING DATE: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1981

CONTACT: JANE LINGO

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DIMOCK GALLERY, GW -- ANNUAL STUDENT SHOW

WHAT: ANNUAL STUDENT SHOW

WHO: GW ART STUDENTS, GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE

WHEN: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, THROUGH FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4

10 A.M. TO 5 P.M., MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

WHERE: DIMOCK GALLERY, OFF THE LOWER LOUNGE OF LISNER

AUDITORIUM, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, 21st and H STREETS, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Works by George Washington University art students, both graduate and undergraluate, will be on exhibition in the university's Dimock Gallery from Thursday, November 12, through Friday, December 4. The exhibition, sponsored jointly by the GW Art Department and the Dimock Gallery, will be pen to the public without charge from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The gallery is off the lower lounge of Lisner Auditorium at 21st and H Streets, N.W.

The show will be representative of all media including painting, drawing, sculpture, ceramics, photography, printmaking, visual communications and design. Some of the works will be for sale.



MAILING DATE: OCTOBER 28, 1981

CONTACT: DIANE H. RUSH

676-6464 (Office) 338-3497 (Evenings)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT INITIATES

INDUSTRIAL LIAISON PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- George Washington University has developed an Industrial Liaison Program (ILP) between the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (EE&CS) and companies that depend on technological foundations of that department. The ILP is administered by the engineering department's Institute of Information Science and Technology, directed by Professor Walter Kahn.

Eight charter members have pledged a total of \$45,000 to the program thus far. They are COMSAT, Computer Sciences Corporation, IBM, Logicon, MELPAR, MITRE Corporation, TRW and Weinschel Engineering.

"The increasing pace of technological innovation demands that universities and industry work together closely," said EE&CS department chairman Dr. Arthur Friedman. "This liaison program makes it possible for us to better understand industrial needs so our research and teaching remains up-to-date, and it provides a vechicle to quickly disseminate research results."

Research programs in the department include communications, computer hardware and software, control systems and image processing.

Members also receive other benefits:

- * an annual seminar at which electrical engineering and computer science faculty and graduate students present current research;
- * regular mailing of technical reports, Ph.D. dissertations and colloquia announcements to members;
- * semi-annual distribution of a list of expected graduates and their areas of specialization for recruiting purposes;
- * a bulletin board in the engineering building listing program members with space for news, product announcements and job openings; and
 - * invitations to technical workshops at GW.

Steering Committee members are Gerald W. Ebker of IBM and Dr. Stephen Lubasik of the FCC.